REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,281.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2693	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2233	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,854 tons, and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 20th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th August, 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th August 1875.

	August 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Negapatam	8
" Ratnagherry (Kalbadevie Bay)	27	" Madras	10
" Cannanore	28	" Cocconada	12
" Naraikal	Sept. 1	" Vizagapatam	13
" Allepey	3	" Nizalipatam	13
" Tuticorin	3	" Calingapatam	14
" Colombo	4	" Coconada	15
" Galle	5	" Vizagapatam	16
		" Madras	17

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

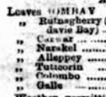
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

	August 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves BUSREH	15
" Kurrachee	29	" Mahomerah	15
" [Muscat	Sept. 1	" Bushire	17
" Bunder Abbas	3	" Linga	22
" Linga	5	" Bunder Abbas	24
" Bahrein	6	" Jask	25
" Bushire	7	" Gwadur	27
" Fao	9	" Kurrachee	Oct. 1
" Mahomerah	14	" BOMBAY	4
" Busreh	Arrive 10	Arrive	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	5	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will le ve Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday.
MACEDONIA	...	...	10th Sept.
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	Wednesday, 6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	13th Nov.	20th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.,

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	" 300	" 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient staff of Stewards.

MACEDONIA may be depended upon to make a quick passage home, and presents a good opportunity for intending parties.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	" 300	" 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO., Agents, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,

WAREHOUSE AT GIRGAUM FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT:
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HANDSOME Chandaliers either for Gas or Candles, Kerosine Oil Lamps, Table Lamps, Hanging Argand Lamps, China and Japanese Vases, Glass and Crockery Ware, Silver Catch Work, Tea Sets, &c., Sets of Double and Single English Harness, in fact requisites of every description for Household purposes.

Also for sale, REAL MOCHA COFFEE, just received.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting well-matched Grey Arab Carriage HORSES, quiet in Harness, height above 14-2, age 7 off, price moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine. The consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	A.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints do.	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

LADIES' LINEN SETS.

WHITE LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with prettily Embroidered Box pleats and Collar to match, per set Rs. 3.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with Muslin work edging, 1 inch deep pleats and Collar to match, per set Rs. 2.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, very handsomely Embroidered, with Box pleats, 2 inches deep, and Collar to match, per set Rs. 2-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, pleated with 5 plain pleats, and Embroidered edge and Collar to match, per set Rs. 2-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with 1 inch Embroidered single pleat edge and Collar to match, per set Rs. 3.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, very prettily pleated, with open Muslin work 3 inches deep, and 1 inch Valenciennе Lace round edge, with Collar to match, per set Rs. 4-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, very prettily Embroidered with Washing Braid, single pleat, Valenciennе edging and Collar to match, per set Rs. 3.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with 3 inches box pleat, Lace edging, shaped, and Collar to match, per set Rs. 1-12.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with 2 inches small single pleated edge, and stand-up pleated Collar to match, per set Rs. 1-4.

WIDE LINEN CUFFS, with Embroidered and Lace edge, and Collar to match, per set Rs. 3.

DEEP LINEN CUFFS, trimmed with very handsome needlework, 2¼ inches deep and Collar to match, per set Rs. 4.

PLAIN LINEN CUFFS, 5 inches deep, with Collar to match, per set Rs. 1-12.

REVERSIBLE LINEN CUFFS, one side plain the other single pleated with Valenciennе Lace edging and Collar to match, per set Rs. 1-8.

REVERSIBLE LINEN CUFFS, one side plain the other very prettily pleated and Lace edge with Collar to match, per set Rs. 2-8.

REVERSIBLE LINEN CUFFS, one side plain the other pleated with very small pleats and stand up Collar to match, per set Rs. 2-4.

REVERSIBLE LINEN CUFFS, one side plain the other trimmed with pretty needlework edging and Collar to match, per set Rs. 3.

REVERSIBLE LINEN CUFFS, one side plain the other spotted Black and pleated, with Collar to match, per set Rs. 1-12.

FANCY COLORED SETS.

LINEN CUFFS, with edge of Black and White pleated Cambric, 2 inches deep and Collar to match, per set Rs. 2-8.

THE same as last, in Violet and White, Scarlet and White, and Blue White, per set Rs. 2-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with edging, 2 inches deep of various colored pretty striped Cambric, and Lace edge with Collar, to match, per set Rs. 2-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with 1½ inch single pleat narrow edge of Cambric, in various colors, with Collar to match, per set Rs. 1-12.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with Fancy Colored Box pleats and Collar to match, per set Rs. 2-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with edging of single pleats, 1 inch deep and Black stripe, ¼ inch wide, and narrow edge of White Valenciennе Lace with Collar to match, per set Rs. 3.

SAME as last, with Fancy Colored stripes instead of Black, per set Rs. 3.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, with pleating of Cambric, 1½ inch deep, neatly trimmed with Black Russia Braid and scolloped edge with Collar to match, per set Rs. 2-8.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, single pleat, 2 inches deep, of fancy colored Cambric and Lace edge, with Collar to match, per set Rs. 1-4.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, prettily braided with Black Braid and White Lace edged, with Collar to match, per set Rs. 2.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, single pleated, edged with double row of Black Cambric, with Collar to match, per set Rs. 2.

WHITE LINEN CUFFS, single pleated, edged with double row of Fancy Colored Cambric, with Collar to match, per set Rs. 2.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BUNGALOWS TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to draw immediate attention of RAJAHS, CHIEFS, THAKORES, NAWABS and of RESIDENTS in the Mofussil in general, intending to visit Bombay on the occasion of the RECEPTION of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE of WALES, that he has got the letting of the best commodious and comfortable BUNGALOWS both FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED for OCTOBER and NOVEMBER next, situate on the best localities as MALABAR HILL, CUMBALLA HILL, CHINCHPOOGLY HILL, PAREL, COLABA, and other places too numerous to give a detailed list of. The Rents vary from RUPEES FIFTEEN THOUSAND to RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED. Any communications from the MOFUSSIL will promptly be attended to. Those desirous of securing good BUNGALOWS are requested forthwith to apply for full particulars and terms to

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
28, MEADOW STREET.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.)
28, MEADOWS STREET.

BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN

For the coming October Season.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalows.	Names of the last Tenants	Rent for the Season. Rs.
2	Paradise Lodge	Mr. and Mrs. James Douglas	400
3	The Byke	Dr. and Mrs. Hewlett	500
6	Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy	Mr. and Mrs. Sleater and Mr. Mowatt	500
7	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Large Bungalow	Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson	300
10	The Hermitage		400
12	Clifton Lodge		500
11	Red Lands	Mr. and Mrs. Stacey	400
13	Walker's Bungalow	Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan	400
14	Scott's Bungalow	Major R. Wilkinson, Esq.	600
16	Gonne House	Mr. and Mrs. Naylor	300
21	Stearns Cottage	Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone	400
25	Rose Cottage		500
25A	Terrace Cottage	Mr. and Mrs. Parsons	400
25B	Cama Cottage		500
26	Florrest Lodge		400
28	Bee-Hive	Lt.-Col. R. S. Sellon	500
29	Ewart Lodge	Messrs. J. H. Edwards and C. A. Davis	500
30	St. ne House		500
32	Koerpaleze	Surgeon W. Lamb	300
34	Wood Land	Mr. and Mrs. Farran	400
36	Coxson's Lodge	W. G. Pedder, Esq.	400
37	Lynch's Bungalow	Mr. and Mrs Molecey	500
38	Maria Cottage	Col. Dennis	500
39	Parbat Hill	Lt-Col. G. Battye and Col Graham	400
40	Robertson's Bungalow	Hon'ble Sir Michael and Lady Westropp	800
44	Maldoonga House	Mr. and Mrs. Bickerdike	400
46	Spring Wood	Mr. and Mrs. Winter	400
47	Hill House	Mr. and Mrs. Hart	400
49	Craighburn		400
54	Wilderness	Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay	500
55	Caprera House	H. L. Birch, Esq.	400
61	Bella Vista	Mr. and Mrs. Elliot	500
69	Upna Cottage		300
69A	Tumara Cottage	R. Nanabhoy, Esq	300
70	Garbut Hall	Capt. and Mrs. Hobson	500
73	Florence Lodge	Major and Mrs. Lyons	300
74	Mary Lodge	R. P. Brunton, Esq	400
75	Arnold Lodge	Mr. D. D. Ghandy	400
82	Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy	H. D. Vakil, Esq	300
84	Barr's Cottage	F. Mathew, Esq.	400
85	Red or Harrison House		300
87	Wadia Lodge	S. F. Patell, Esq.	500
92	The Dell	Mr. and Mrs. Lock	300
101	Fleetwood	John S. Maidment, Esq.	200
	Buneide		150

MIDDLE COLABA.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing the west with three Bed-rooms, a Drawing-room, a Dining-room, and a spacious Verandah. The whole House is newly matted, painted, and papered. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN entire three-storied HOUSE in Hornby Row, with two Cook-rooms besides the Ground Floor, which could be used as an Office, or a Shop, or a Godown; a capital place for a Hotel or a Refreshment-room. Billiard room can be opened on the Ground Floor and Boarding-house on the above three Floors. Nine Bed-rooms could be made facing the sea, Fountain, and General Post Office, and other nine Bed-rooms could be made by the side. The House is beautifully open to the entire sea-breeze and commands a most charming view of the Esplanade. Rent only Rs. 300. Early applications are requested. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

For further particulars, such as Plan of Matheran Hill, Plans of all the Bungalows, showing particulars of accommodation and List of Furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

28, MEADOWS STREET.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs, and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—the property of a Gentleman retired from India—6 fully paid-up SHARES of the VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, of which Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co. are the AGENTS. Address "A. H." care of Messrs. THOMSON and WESTALL, Fort, Bombay.

ANTISEPTIC SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot.....Rs. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER.
First introduced into this market by
TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED),
and prepared
at their
AERATED WATER MANUFACTORIES,
BYCULLA AND POONA,
is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs, and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
CAVITE BRANDS.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING, IN SPLENDID CONDITION:—

CIGARS, No. 1.
VERY CHOICE,
Per 1,000, Rs. 90; Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

CIGARS, No. 2.
A REALLY SUPERIOR BRAND, UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE,
Per 1,000, Rs. 65; Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

CHEROOTS, No. 2.
THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON,
Per 1,000, Rs. 65; Per Box of 100, Rs. 7,

ALSO A FEW BOXES OF THE FOLLOWING
RARITIES:—
IMPERIALLOS,
A MOST NOBLE CIGAR,
Rs. 21 per Box of 125.

VEGUEROS,
AN EXTREMELY RARE BRAND OF HAVANNAH FLAVOR,
Rs. 18 per Box of 125.

CABALLEROS,
THE MESS CIGAR,
Rs. 17 per Box of 125,

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
IN SUPERB CONDITION.
REGALIAS BRITANICA,
Rs. 13 per Box of 50,

REINA VICTORIAS,
Rs. 21 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Important to Messes, Clubs, &c.

DE LA RUE'S BEST PLAYING CARDS.

PALACE GOLD MOGULS.

These are of the thickest texture and very best quality. They have GOLD BACKS, and are made in a VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, among which may be specially mentioned INDIAN JONQUIL, HINDOO ROSE, HINDOO ENAMEL, INDIAN ENAMEL, PRINCE OF WALES, ORIENTAL, &c.

Price—Rs. 2-4 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 24.

PALACE MOGULS.

These are next in quality to the above, nearly equal in texture, but without the Gold Backs. They are made in a VARIETY of FLORAL PATTERNS, of very natural coloring, such as WHITE ROSE, FUCHIA, IRIS, POPPY, HEARTSEASE, JAPANESE THORN, CROCUS, &c. &c.

Price—Rs. 2 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 21.

GOLD MOGULS.

These have Gold Backs, but are rather thinner than the above. They are made in various Antique Patterns.

Price—Rs. 1-12 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 18.

EXTRA-FIGURED MOGULS.

Same quality as above, in very pretty Patterns.

Price—Rs. 1-12 per Pack. Per Dozen packs—Rs. 18.

FIGURED MOGULS.

Price—Rs. 1-8 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING AND CO.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE of all kinds ordered or supplied from Stock at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price, and further advantages offered on all transactions of importance.

NOTICE.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of Local Agency in procuring books from England; the Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little, if at all, greater, and payment is only required on delivery, by which loss in exchange, which under existing circumstances may be said to rule at seven per cent., is saved.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

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Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. undertake the Printing and Publishing of Works for Authors, to whom through their Agencies in England, Calcutta, and Madras, they can present special advantages.

COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and fitted to portable self-endorsing Presses.
CARD PLATES ENGRAVED and CARDS PRINTED.
BOOKS BOUND in all Styles. BLANK BOOKS made and bound to order.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(First Floor.)

A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, FIRE-ARMS, TRAVELLING, DRESSING, WRITING, AND JEWEL CASES, GAMES, and numerous useful Sundries, all of the very best quality, and at moderate prices, is always maintained by additions per each weekly steamer; the Show Room has lately been entirely refitted, and an inspection of its contents is invited.

NOTICE.—Ten per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from England and charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., in connection with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs. HICKIE, BARHAM & Co. of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co., of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of General Agency, and place their best Offices at the service of Correspondents.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND ...Messrs. W. THACKER & Co.
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BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 33 to 40
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15
	0
Single Breasted	13
Black Par-matta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90
Do. Dress Vest	12
Do. Dress Trowsers	23
White Marcella Vest	8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 25
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Scotch	23 to 35
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45
Inverness Capes made from Real Scotch Tweed	35 to 40
Pea Jacke's, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxe y Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-2 to 17

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4
Real White American Drill	4
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7
Brown Holland, per pair	5

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30
Do. Trowsers	23
Do. Breeches	23
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27
Trowsers	21
Breeches	14
White Doe Racing Breeches	27
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20
Do. Trowsers	14
Do. Breeches	14
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12
Trowsers	9
Breeches	8
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3 4

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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MRS. JACOB HUNT,

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street.
POONA: East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 20, 30 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and above 50 for two years, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 21st AUGUST 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market continues in the same position, yesterday and to-day's report being quiet but unchanged, the sales being 12,000 and 10,000 bales respectively, and Reuter's list of quotations unaltered in every way. That the official list of quotations, however, does not quite represent the real position of the market is evident, from the fact of the weekly circular reporting Surats partially 1/16d. to ¼ lower on the week, and from private advices we learn that as regards Surats the feeling is extremely dull.

The Stock in Liverpool is gradually being reduced, and for the first time this season is returned at less than the corresponding date last year, but the supply is still too large to admit of prices being advanced for that reason, and the other moving influence is the American Crop, respecting which it is yet too early to form any reliable opinion. It is still possible for it to turn out an exceptionally large crop and so cause a further decline in prices, while taking the present condition as a guide to the yield values are high enough.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 20th instant compares with last week and the corresponding week last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	885,000	935,000	910,230
„ London	79,125	96,250	114,910
American Afloat	19 000	20,000	41 000
East Indian „	349,000	360,000	346,000
	1,314,125	1,411,250	1,412,140
Price of Mid. Orleans	7¾d.	7¾d.	8 7.16d.
„ Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4 15.16d.	5 5/16d.
Difference	4d.	2 7.16d.	3⅛d.

The American Crop figures to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts.....	2,000	5,000	10,000
„ Exports to U. K...	1,000	9,000	13,000
„ „ Continent ...	4,000	.....	.....
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,458,000	3,768,000	3,588,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,816,000	1,829,000	1,900,000
„ Continent „ „	843,000	1,155,000	715,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue unaltered in value, but Reuter reports the tone of the market firm, which is an improvement on the feeling prevailing for some weeks past.

Coffee is firm and Ceylon is quoted 6d. per cwt. higher, but other articles of General Produce are unchanged.

Consols to day are quoted at 94¼ and French Rentes at 104½.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE there has been nothing doing to-day, but the tendency apparently has been easier, and quotations are nominally a shade lower. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d. 27-32 per rupee.	
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 7-32	„
Credits 3	„ „ 1s. 10d. 7-32	„
Documents 3	„ „ 1s. 10¼d.	„

On Calcutta no business is reported and rates are nominally the same. GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak, sellers but no buyers at yesterday's figures.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet without change of importance. Bank of Bombay's are a half per cent. lower, Mofussil Co. Rs. 10 lower. Spinning shares are firm. Bombay United, Dhurrumsey and Great Eastern's having advanced Rs. 5, and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 30 per share.

In COTTON there is no actual change. There is rather more disposition shown to buy for export, the fine weather rendering shipping operations less risky, and dealers are a shade firmer in consequence.

FREIGHTS are unaltered. There is no Canal steamer on the berth for Liverpool at the moment, but engagements are being made for the Macedonia to arrive at £2 per ton. The Accrington is still the only sailing ship loading and is going on slowly at £2 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
	Rs.	p. a.			Rs.
20,000	100	all	9 p.c.	Agra Bank	93
272,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 xd
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New.	767½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L.L. & Chine	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and china	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	125
40,000	250	240	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	255

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,307
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.a.	Albert Co., Kurrachee.	725
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,500	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.....	3,800
175	1,000	all	..	Bilia y	700
158	500	all	60 ps	berar Company (New)...	540
1,000	250	all	200 p.	Indian Press Co.....	330
400	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	375 p.	Carwar Co.....	900
230	250	all	..	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,888	all	175 p.	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
500	500	all	Nil.	Dholeera P. & G. Co.....	200
1,125	1,000	all	..	East India Press Co.....	1,150
150	8,500	all	Rs 20	Fort Press Co.....	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Franji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	50	all	100 s	French Press Co.....	375
1,150	..	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	375
3,125	400	350	90 ps	Mofussil Press & Gin sing Co.....	425
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Rasoom's Press Co	85
400	850	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375xd.
100	1,000	750	..	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	930
150	85	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton ·in and Press Co	600 nl.
450	1,000	..	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	97

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,320
600	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownugur M. & P. Co.	1,500
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,110
2 40	150	160	10*	Broach Mills	160
2001	1,000	760	..	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,120
1,400	1,000	all	100	Fleming S. W. Co.....	900
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.	Great Eastern	1,130
700	1,000	all	60 p.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	960
1201	1,000	all	100 p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,080
800	..	..	..	Khandeish Spinning	850
500	1,250	Nil	..	Madras Spinning	870
800	..	all	80	Madras U Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,095
1,05	1,000	all	100 ps	Morarjee Spinning	1,135
4,000	625	all	50 ps	Oriental	655
400	1,250	250	..	Prince of W. s Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Scoondersee Spin ing ...	960
200	1,000	200	21 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276‡

‡ per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,135
7,500	15	all	..	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	100
1,750	2,00	2 000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,490	all	15 do	Port Cannibar Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	418 3/0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	247 xd
„	£20	103 14 6	Do. New 5?0 Shares.....	156
„	£20	65 7 3	do. Ditto	72
„	£20	21 13 1	do. Ditto	32
100	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
„	£18	19 6 9	15	Do. New Shares	220

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date L'dation.			
...	95	1191	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	200 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	650
600	1,000	all	..	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	700
800	500	200	30 ps.	Landing + Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. ?	Mahabar Company, Ld.	95
4,000	100	all	25 p.c.	Mechanic Build'gs Co..	93
...	500	all	30 p.	Treacher & Co.....	300
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent slip	27

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th August as compared with that for 10th August :—

LIABILITIES.	10th August. Rs. A. P.	17th August. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,04,345 13 1	18,04,345 13 1
Treasury Balances	5,13,16,543 8 0	4,85,00,219 5 8
Total Deposits	1,93,01,446 7 7	2,10,19,441 0 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,79,657 10 5	5,59,756 15 3
Sundries	5,41,576 15 0	5,45,382 10 4
	9,37,43,570 5 8	9,44,81,139 12 6
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,43,78,082 12 4	1,45,86,160 0 4
Loans on Govt. Securities.	70,95,756 9 3	70 36,062 15 10
Credits on ditto ...	63,78,813 14 10	6,45,,99 8 4
Bills discounted	2,96,58 0 5 4 9	2,90,51,473 9 1
Due Stock	10,64,9 1 12 10	10,64 136 2 1
Stamps	1,,318 4 7	10,659 10 6
Balances with other Banks	5,06 9 2 15 2	5,35,101 11 3
Sundries	3,95,783 14 1	3,15,588 5 9
Bullion	28,410 2 3	28,410 2 3
Cash at Head Office	1,94,57,085 5 11	2,03,13,261 8 11
Do. at Branches	2,56,,1,578 5 8	2,30,76,916 2 1
	9,37,43,570 5 8	9,44,81,139 12 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain G Stevenson, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. F. Collins, and nine deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. NUBIA, 1,033 tons, Captain C. Anderson, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c, with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr. Lowdon and Mr. P. Walker. For Melbourne.—Sergt and Mrs. Crawford and five children, and Mr. L. Kirby.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 1,417 tons, Captain W. M. Rabbie, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from China, &c., with the China Mail, and the following cargo :—322 packages tea, 8,396 firecrackers, 3,498 packages sugarcandy, 806 packages silk, 385 packages camphor, 1,299 packages cassia, 172 packages chinaroots, 4,447 packages Chinaware, 45 packages copper cash, 294 packages glass bangles, 10 cases dried fruit, 185 packages preserve, 7 packages white copper, 2 cases pease, 1 case false pearls, 2 case sleepers, 2 cases tinfoans, 31 cases glass beads, 2 cases glass phials, 209 packages mattings, 1 case tin leaves, 14 cases vermillion, 250 packages sugar, 944 packages copper, 20 bales paper, 3 cases umbrellas, 5 cases picture frames, 3 cases picture glass, 25 packages fans, 370 jars, 153 bags sago, 605 slabs tin, 28 pieces ivory, 240 packages benzoin, 5 bags rice, 6 cases cigars, 62 bags lac, 15 packages brass camphor, 24 packages long pepper, 1 box silver, 135 bags betelnuts, 35 packages nutmegs, and 10 bags tapioca.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Columbian (s).....	Rabbie	Hongkong, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Nubia (s)	Anderson	Australia, &c.
	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson.....	Kurrachee.

Steamer Dhoolia, to Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
17	Goa (s)	Dickenson ...Singapore.
	Sir J Lawrence (s)...	Baldwin ...Kyouk Phyo', Aug 12.
	Carlsburn	McLaren .....Liverpool, 6th May.
18	Tibre (s)	De Giraw..... Aden.
	Edward Percy	Neilson .....Bombay, July 29.
	British Monarch.....	Rowe .....London, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
17	Loch Awe	....
18	Loch Eck.....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
16	Cashmere.....	..... Cocanada.
17	Latona	..... Mauritius.
18	Ava (s).....	..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

19	Yeavering Bell	..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon s, 5 casks hardware, Tyabjee Adamjee; 500 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 1 case cutlery, Ruttonjee Nowrojee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s, 12 bottles quicksilver, Vijbhookundass Amrutlall; 140 bottles quicksilver, Morarjee Nathu.

Cathay s, 29 cases hock and 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Coromandel s, 24 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Atholl s, 30 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 48 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 76 bales cotton, Veuchand Jottadass.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s, 11 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 30 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co; 6 chests opium, Hurnarain Maneckchund; 37 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 10 chests opium, Sareram Haldeer; 5 chests opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lingda; 10 chests opium, Maneckjee & Co; 10 chests opium, Ramputtap Calcoram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s, 5 chests opium, Hurnarain Maneckram; 33 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co; 10 chests opium, Magonlall Purbhoodass; 7 chests opium, Hajareemul Nursingdass; 2 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeenaram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 21.

Dright, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt., on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Curtis, Lieut., Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

Smart, Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kukee.

AUGUST 21.

Dright, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt., on leave, to Delhi.

Hay, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 21st August 1875.

The C-in C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Sappers and Miners—Capt F S Leacock, 1st Wing Subn 21st N I, to Command.

Engineers—Lieut-Col F Roome, 2nd in C and 5th N L I, to officiate as C-mdt, vice Col Walker proceeding on furlough.

2nd Grenadiers—Maj J S Rumpton, 5th, to officiate as Wing-Officer, vice Lt-Col Fagan offg 2nd in Comd.

Lt F B Peile, 1st Wing Subn 26th N I, to be Adjt, vice Capt Bulkley appointed Adjt G I P Railway Volunteers.

9th Regt N I—Lt-Col R A Hunt, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Lt Col R M Chambers, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, in succession to Col Roome appointed offg C-mdt le Grenadiers.

6th Regt N I—Maj A J Vibart, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer vice Maj Dodd, offg 2nd in Comd.

14th Regt N I—Capt F H Gordon, Genl List, to be 1st Wing Subn.

21st Regt N I (Marine Batn)—Capt C T Echalay, Genl List, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Leacock continuing to officiate as Qr Mr during the absence of Capt Beckie, or until further orders.

25th R gt N I—Maj C W Yonge, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj Drummond appointed to the 1st Grenadiers.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty on permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 28th July, 1875 :—

Capt J B E Cruickshank, Royl Engrs, Adjt, Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the Native Languages as follows :—

Persian—Lt J S King, 107th Foot (Offg 2nd Wing Subn 2nd N D).

Arabic—Lt C W H Seaby, S C.

Hindu tam (Lower standard)—Capt F W V Leckie, 56th Foot.

The officer Comdg E Bdy C Dde R H A is authorized to issue 5 lbs of hay daily in addn to the ordinary ration, to each of 60 horses of the Bdy from the 1st to the 31st Aug 1875.

The following orders are confirmed :—

5th Bomb—Acgts Order, dated 9th Aug, appointing Lt T Pricket, Regtl Interpreter, vice Lt Ford, with effect from 1st idem.

2nd Regt N I (Grenadiers)—Regtl Order dated 3rd Aug 1875 direc ing Capt Bulkley, d j, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice apt utler proceeding on leave.

Lt W Roberts, Staff Officer, Mounted Musketry, performed the duties f Comdt, in addition to his own, from the 18th July to the 1st Aug 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Regt Cav—Cpt H B L Gun n, to Poona, from 24th Aug to 24th sept 1875, on private affairs.

Royal Artt—Lt A F Reginald, B Bdy 9th Bde, to Bombay, on medical certificate, for 30 days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Englad.

7th Regt (Fusiliers)—Lt H J H Dive, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

8t fi Corps—Cpt F T Aborn, Qr Mr 3rd N I, for 30 days, from date of ue, arture, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to E pe.

Capt S at Hay, 1st Wing Subn 24th N I, from 26th June to 31st Aug 1875, preparatory to proceeding on furlough on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 18.)

Mr James Francis Bradbury, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Backergunge, is allowed leave for a fortnight to enable him to appear at the High Proficiency Examination in Hindustani to be held in Calcutta in Oct 1875.

Mr G H Dey, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr John Nugent, Asst Mag and Collr, Shahabad, is transferred to Sarun.

Mr Jam s O'Kinealy, Offg Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Henry Bell, M A, Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, having returned his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 4th Aug 1875 is allowed subsidiary leave for three days to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr G L P Harris, Offg Additional Judge of Rungpore and Dinagpore, is re ted, under Section 3, Clause 6 of Act X of 1870 with the power to perf rm the functions of a Judge under that Act within the limits of the Rungpore and Dinagpore districts.

Mr William Su herland Wells, Offg Mag and Collr, 24 Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st Aug 1875.

Mr Frederick Robert McLaughlin, C S, reported his departure from Jessore on leave on the 22nd July 1875.

Mr Percival Arthur Sandilands is appointed to act as an Asst Supt of Police and is posted to the district of Dacca.

Mr M Javell Carnac is appointed to officiate as an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, with effect from the 17th May 1875.

Mr H W Blair is appointed to officiate as an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Behar Agency.

Mr Henry Matthews, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Bettiah, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Burhur wa, vice Mr J C Shaw, deceased.

Surg G Bomford is appointed to act as Resident Surg of the Medical College Hospital during the absence, on leave, of Surg E Lawrie, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 21.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Dr. M. Thomson, Chemical Examiner, N W Provinces, three months' privilege leave, with effect from 15th Aug 1875, or subsequent day.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Insp r J. Murphy held charge of the current duties of Dist Supt of Police, Mirzapur, from the 19th, to 26th July, both days inclusive.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfer :—

Mr. R. Quin, Extra Ast Coll r from Garhwal to Kumaun, during the absence on leave of Mr. H G Batten, or until further, order.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to D. Murray Thomson, Professor of Experimental Science, Thomason College, Roorkee, with effect from the 15th inst or such subsequent date as he may avail himself o the same.

Leave on medic l certificate from 18 h May to 29th July, 1875, both days inclusive, is granted to Mr W H Longmore, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

With reference to Notification No. 297E-C, dated 15th July, 1875, Mr W H Longmore, Asst. Engr, 1st grade, assumed charge of he Bijnor Sub-division, Rohilkhund Provincial Division, on the forenoon of the 26 h July.

With reference to Notification No 372 E, dated 14th April, 1875 Mr C J Sheridan, Offg Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Mr. R. C. Bottie Asst. engr, 1st grade respectively made over and received charge of the Bijnor Sub-division, Allahabad Provincial Division, on the 7th Aug, 1875.

Sergt W Bowder, Supervisor, 2nd grade, returned on the 2nd Aug from sick furlough and is re-gr nted to him in Notification No 1188-C, dated 6th May, 1875.

With reference to Notification No 217E-C, dated 13th June, 1875, Sergt W Bowder, Supervisor, 2nd grade, joined the Deha Sub-division, Meerut Provincial Divisio , on the 2nd Aug, 1875.

Cap B J Parsons, Ex En r, Rohilkh nd Canals, was employed on duty and hoed quarters from the 14th to the 24th Oct, 1874.

Lt P Cather, R E Asst Engr, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, availed himself, on the 6 h Aug, 1875 of the special leave gr nted him in Notification No C 1189 E, dated 20th July, 1875.

Mr W Atkins Asst Engr, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, availed himself on the 3rd Aug, 1875, of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1202E, dated 22nd July 1875.

Mr O Philpott, Ex Engr, attached to the Narora Division Lower Ganges Canal, is gr nted privilege leave of absence for twenty days from the 16th Aug, 1875.

Ser t R Jackson, Supervisor Northern Division, Ganges Canal, availed himself on the 4th Aug, 1875, of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1048E, dated 1st July, 1875.

The s rvices of Sergt Duncan, R E, having b en temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces, for employment in the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept Sergt Dunc n is appointed temporarily as a Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India.

Sergt Duncan joined the Narora Division on the 9th June 1875.

Mr. R L Davies, Supervisor, 1st grade is transferred from the Rohilkhund Canals to the Northern Division Ganges Canal.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug 27 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 25 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 25 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	Sept. 3 ...	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	Aug 30 ...	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 27 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.,
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 27 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully pre paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will re received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additona fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5-30 P. M.

Friday.....	Aug. 27	Friday	Sept. 10
„	Sept. 3		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—2 annas 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformination conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 23	Monday	Sept. 20
„	Sept. 6	Tuesday	Oct. 5

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... Sept. 3

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	Aug. 27	Friday	Sept. 24
„ Friday.....	Sept. 3	Monday	Oct. 4

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail steamers ccasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M. 3-30 P.M.

Friday	Aug. 27	Friday	Oct. 25
„	Sept. 24	„	Nov. 22

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are published here in Italy.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday* during the monsoon.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Cawnar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, must be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE OF the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Mahableshwar Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country,...	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell or ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
	9 A.M.	10 A.M	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—August 19th, at Poona, the wife of Samuel Cooke, Esq., Professor of Chemistry and Geology, Engineering College, of a son.

MELVILLE—August 15th, at Deesa, the wife of W. Babington Melville, Esq., Government Telegraphs, of a son.

MELVILLE—August 20th, at 105, Malabar Hill, the wife of Melville, Esq., General Manager of Mofussil Company, of a son

WILTSHIRE—August 15th, at Belgaum, the wife of C. F. B. Wiltshire, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARK—August 11th, at Kh ri, Oudh, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E par G. Clark, Settlement Officer, of a daughter.

FRASER—August 18th, at Benares, the wife of W. F. Fraser, Bank of Bengal, of a son.

O'FLAHERTY—An ust 17th, at 6, Russell Street Calcutta, the wife of R O'Flaherty, Esq., prematurely, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TIMBRELL—BENSON—August 16th, at St. Paul's, Agra, by the Rev. M. Lambert, M. A., Military Chaplain, Walter T. Timbrell, Esq., Lieuten nt, 54th Regiment, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Benson, Esq., of Uplands, Exeter, Devon.

DEATH.

SUTHERLAND—August 10th, at Lucknow, of cholera. Emilie Anine, wife of Mr. Sutherland, 66th Regiment.

All MONEY ORDER

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FURLOUGH RULES.

ALLAHABAD, 22ND AUGUST.

A revised Code of Furlough Rules for the Armies in India has been transmitted by the Secretary of State for the approval of the Viceroy.

The provisions are optional for officers in the service; compulsory to those entering hereafter.

THE PUNJAB STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic will be resumed on the Punjaub State Railway to-morrow. The damages from the inundations are less than at first feared.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HERZEGOVINA AFFAIR.

LONDON, 21ST AUGUST.

Russia, Germany and Austria have collectively interviewed the Porte and have counselled moderation in dealing with the insurgents in Herzegovina. They have also asked the Porte to afford them facilities to communicate with the insurgents that they may advise them to submit.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE TO LORD MAYO.

The ceremoney of unveiling the statue which has been erected to the memory of Lord Mayo was performed yesterday at Cockermouth by Lord Napier of Ettrick who delivered an oration on the occasion eulogizing Lord Mayo's career.

THE INSURRECTION IN KHOKAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21ST AUGUST.

The Russian auxiliary corps which is operating with the Khan of Khokand, who was lately expelled from his capital, has been defeated by the insurgents. General Kauffmann is now organizing an expedition to punish them.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	69,000	bales.
Do do Surats....	18,000	do
Do do Imports of Cotton..	23,000	do
Do do Surats....	14,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton....	885,000	do
Do do Surats....	229,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London..	79,125	do

Surats during the week have been partially 1/16 to ⅛ lower.

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 9d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s.
40's Mule Twist.....	0s. 11½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¼
5 do French Rentes, 1872....	104
Bar Silver	56⅝

Arrivals—Corondelet, Caradoc, Ardgowan, Charlotte Croom and Ockora.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 21TH AUGUST, 12-30 A.M.

French steamer Anady, from Aden, arrived.

The telegram from Poona published on Saturday giving the names of some of the Municipal nominees was not correctly printed in the last sentence. It should read as follows:—"The decision disqualifying all but partners of firms as rate-payers obliged Mr. Oliphant to decline nomination. Mr. Gordon, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, would have been nominated if qualified."

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

The railway bridge over the Jumna at Agra was finally tested by Major DeBourbel, the Government Engineer, and the officers of the Rajpootana State Railway, on Tuesday last.

We notice the death, after a few hours' illness, from cholera, of Dr. Milne, at Benares. The doctor officiated at the Agra Central Prison for Dr. Pilcher in 1872, when absent on military duty.

We hear from Poona that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has subscribed Rs. 500 to the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund (Bombay), Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Ravenscroft have subscribed Rs. 250 each, and Mr. Rogers and Mr. Kemball Rs. 100 each.

The Marquis of Salisbury has recognized, in a very graceful way, the value of the services which Professor Max Muller has rendered to Indian literature by sending him quite voluntarily a cheque for £2,000 on the publication of the last volume of the Rig-Veda.

The rare phenomenon of a lunar rainbow was witnessed at Simla on the night of Monday last. It appeared at about half-past nine in clear moonlight, the form of the bow being first outlined in pale and scarcely visible grey, gradually ripening into prismatic hues, though less pronounced, of course, than those apparent in the rainbow by day.

Professor Kielhorn, of the Deccan College, has accepted the appointment, offered him by the German Government, of Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Kiel. The Bombay Government tried, when too late, to induce this accomplished scholar to remain by proposing to increase his salary. Professor Kielhorn leaves India in May next.

The Peshawur correspondent of the Lahore paper learns that another engagement took place between Nowroz Khan and an ally of the Amir's in which the former was again victorious. It is reported that only 6 or 7 men of Nowroz Khan's were killed, while the other party lost about 80. The same paper says that it is rumoured that the Amir of Cabul is ill and unable to attend Court.

The report of the crops and weather of the N. W. Provinces to the 21st instant continues to describe the rainfall as excessive in Benares, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur and Moradabad; in all those places a break is wanted in the heavy rains. No rebuilding can be commenced in Allahabad till the rain stops. In other districts the rainfall is reported to be not more than the average and prospects are good.

A native merchant of Madras, who lately suffered from acute pains in his chest, made a vow that should he recover, he would present a pair of legs made of gold and set with precious stones, to the idol in the temple of Thurculcondum near Chingleputt, and having recovered, he fulfilled his promise, and the offering was carried in procession on the night of Thursday last through several of the native streets in Black Town previous to its being handed over to the priest in charge of the temple. The value of the pair of legs is Rs. 2,000.

At a meeting of the Madras Committee to make arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales it was stated that His Royal Highness would remain only from the 6th to the 8th December in Madras, but the acting Governor, Mr. Robinson, the chairman added, was in communication with Sir Bartle Frere with a view of getting him to induce the Prince of Wales to alter the programme of his visit to India so as to allow His Royal Highness to give a longer time to Madras. The chairman was sure that the Government felt as much disappointed as the public of Madras to find that the Prince of Wales had resolved to stay for so short a time in the capital of that Presidency. Yet the Government were anxious to commemorate the Prince's visit to Madras in as satisfactory a manner as they could. As far as the chairman was aware, the Govern[illegible] had in view that His Royal Highness should have something to do with the Madras Harbour Works, and that the Southern of India Railway should be formally opened by him.

We learn from the *Coconada Advertiser* that during the past week a very large number of reptiles have been caught and killed at Coringa and Thalarave. It was a good harvest for the snake men who caught and preserved the best and destroyed the rest; but the inhabitants killed a very large number. These dangerous emigrants have been washed down by the high fresh of the Godavery, and naturally swam to any resting place they could reach, and as the water subsided rapidly they were contented to remain amongst the flew homes they found, and without permission or ceremony attempted to share the dwellings with the proprietors. Amongst about 30 killed in a couple of days some were well marked specimens. Most of those killed were small ones, averaging about five feet, and some were upwards of six feet; amongst those which were destroyed a goodly number of the *cobra de capello* specie were found. Thousands of these reptiles must have been washed into the sea: in this way a good high fresh proves beneficial to man.

A rumour has reached the *Englishman* that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has met with a narrow escape at Darjeeling, from an accident somewhat similar in character, and which might have been attended with the same fatal results, to that which befell the late Mr. Roland Cockerell, two years since at Simla. It appears that Sir Richard Temple was riding round a narrow corner of the mountain road at Darjeeling, when his horse unexpectedly shied, and partially slipped over the precipice. Sir Richard, with great presence of mind and rapidity of thought, threw himself off the horse, and flung himself upwards clinging to the rock. Hardly was he clear of the horse, when the animal, unable to regain its footing, slid further and further, and was precipitated down hundreds of feet. Up to the time the post left no trace had as yet been found of it whether dead or alive. His Honour, we are glad to say, received no injury, but the shock must have been alarming, and we sincerely congratulate him on his marvellous preservation.

The Geographical Congress assembled at Paris has formed a collection of maps, one of which, of great interest to Englishmen, shows the wonderful extent of the section of the Himalaya between India and Yarkund, regarded often in this country as if the range were a sort of lofty wall. The shortest distance across the mountains, from the plains on one side to the plains on the other, is 400 English miles, much of it being over passes 16,000 feet above the sea. "The vastness of this mountain system," writes the *Times'* reporter of the meetings, "will be appreciated, when it is remembered that a strong man can in a summer day walk from a village on one side of the Alps to a village on the other side; whereas it would take the same man, assisted by a pony, 65 days of incessant marching to cross [this section of] the Himalayas." The difficulties of the march are greatly increased by the necessity of carrying food, and for much of the journey, water. The want of water is from Beloochistan to Bootan the characteristic feature of the Indian mountain frontier. It contains from end to end but one solitary lake.

The Landholders Commercial Association, which has existed for many years in Calcutta, died a few days ago. In the closing remarks on its career the *Englishman* says:—"But the enquiry may be made, why so useful a body has been allowed to die out? Simply for want of funds. On looking over the thirty names which constituted the General Committee of 1862, we find that only three of the members are now in Calcutta! So fluctuating is society in India! Those who knew the Association in its more palmy days know it no longer. Many of them, who then contributed towards its maintenance, especially the more wealthy proprietors of indigo-concerns, who have now retired from the country, regard it with indifference; and the majority of tea companies are not prepared to continue their support, though the support in either case would fall lightly on each, if all were willing to contribute. These facts, and perhaps a few other circumstances, into which it is now needless to enquire, have all tended to the dissolution of the once popular and, till very recently, useful Landholders' and Commercial Association.

The following is an extract from the Diary of the British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh, to 1st August:—Business has been brisk lately in the Bazar here, and every day almost brings a fresh importation of merchandize into the markets from the South. When the caravan arrives from Yarkand, if it should do so, as may now be expected, very shortly, the Leh fair ought to be a flourishing institution, and it would be a great thing if it should get a favourable start. In my trade report for the past year I remarked that I thought it not unlikely that the demand for *charas* might become much greater than it has been for some time past, and this has already become the case, for this drug is just now more in demand than any other commodity, and it is reported that it will form the staple exportation of this season's caravan from Yarkand. Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, arrived here yesterday from the Lachalung pass, to commence work for the erection of the memorial tablet on the tomb of the late Mr. Stoliczka. The traffic of the past week has consisted of 90 horse-loads from India via Kulu and 7 via Kashmir. Eight have come in from the Maharaja's territory and 13 from Chinese territory, while 20 have gone out to India via Kulu and 27 to the Maharaja's territory.

A return made by the Registrar-General of England, in compliance with an order of the House of Lords, shows the average age at death among different classes in the healthy county of Rutland on the one hand, and on the other hand in the Superintendent-Registrar's district of Liverpool, of Manchester, and of Salford, all of which three have a high death-rate. The classes distinguished in the return are (1) the gentry and professional persons and their families; (2) tradesmen, &c., and their families; and (3) labourers, mechanics, and servants, and their families. The return extends over the thirteen years 1861-73. It appears, then, that in the county of Rutland the tradesmen class average at death an age not greatly below that of the gentry, but the labouring class only three-fourths of that age; but in the three towns the tradesmen class average only about two-thirds, and the labouring class not much more than half the age of the gentry. In the towns the average age of the labouring class at death, and also of the tradespeople class, is only about two-thirds of the same class in the county of Rutland. Taking 1873, the last year in the series, we find that in the towns no less than 8,394 of the 19,117 deaths—that is nearly 44 per cent.—were of children under five years of age; but in the county of Rutland only 129 of the 417 deaths, or less than 31 per cent.

As we publish an extract to-day relating to the state of affairs in Herzegovina, the following particulars may be serviceable:—"The Herzegovina is a part of Bosnia—a district of the ancient Lower Pannonia and the most westerly province of Turkey in Europe. It lies to the north of Montenegro. Bosnia, which also comprises Bosnia proper and Turkish Croatia, is situated between lat. 42° 30' and 45° 15' N., and long. 15° 40' and 21° 2' E., having N. W and N, the Austrian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia, E. Servia, and S. and W. Albania and Austrian Dalmatia, the latter separating it from the Adriatic. The area is estimated at 20,000 square miles. There are about one million of inhabitants, of whom half are Muhammadans by religion. According to race they are chiefly divided into Turks (about a quarter of a million); Bosniaks, 350,000 (of whom a majority belong to the Greek Church); Servians, 120,000; and Croats (40,000) and Morlachians (who are Roman Catholics), 75,000. The country abounds in fruit, game, fine cattle, and horses. The manufactures are chiefly limited to iron articles of common use, leather, saltpetre, gunpowder, &c. The imports are linens, woollens, paper, salt and oil. The country is supposed to be rich in minerals, and is mountainous. The climate is cold but not unhealthy. The only plain of any size is that of Livno, in the Herzegovina. The chief towns in Bosnia are Bosna Serai, Novibazar, Zvornik, Bagna Louka, Mostar, and Gradiska. The Narenta river runs through the Herzegovina."

The Government of Madras, in an order just communicated to the Press, acknowledge the receipt through the Board of Revenue of a report from the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement showing the result of the Streovygundum Anicut, as far as concerns the lands irrigated on the southern bank of the river. The outline scheme of settlement prepared by the same officer, 1872, estimated a profit of 16 per cent. on the ten lakhs expended on the anicut. Debiting 5 lakhs of this to the southern channel, the actual results, as far as the irrigation has already been extended, show a return of 9 per cent., the increase of revenue being Rs. 45,784. It seems probable that but for the anicut it would have been necessary to make a considerable reduction in the settlement of these lands, the former rates having been abnormally high with reference to the quality of irrigation available. The Special Assistant, who conducted the settlement, estimates this saving in reduction at Rs. 20,000 though this has not been brought into the calculation given above. Mr. Pockle estimates a further increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 49,495 as population increases and the entire area commanded is irrigated,—an increase which would raise the return to 19 per cent. The extent to which the people have compounded for second crop—viz., on 9,000 acres out of 10,455, testifies amply both to the success of the project and the moderation of the rates. The added security to cultivation, the development of the enterprise of the people, the distribution of the common lands, and the settlement of the palmyra tax on the ryots in whose lands the trees stand, are all most important results. The Governor in Council, while recognising with satisfaction this success, congratulates Mr. Pockle and his Special Assistant Venkatachariar on the benefits which they have so largely aided to confer on the people and the State. "It is impossible," say the Government, "not to feel that this most satisfactory and complete work reflects the highest credit on the people of the district, on Mr. Pockle, and on his able Native Assistant; it is seldom that the Government have to acknowledge so much good work so hartmoniously achieved."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

AN EXCITING PICTURE OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PUNJAB.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE (PUNJAB), AUGUST 16.

Should this catch the eye of any gentleman about to venture on a journey through the Punjab, he will find it of advantage to pause over a brief description of the state of communications in this once model province—for we have been grievously suffering from the great tide of floods and inundations which is just now sweeping alike over the old and new worlds. We have just as much claim at present as Toulouse or the Mississippi to a few pages of the illustrated papers; but where are now the deft pencils and florid pens which of yore threw a picturesque and romantic glamour over the annals of this province! Dr. Thornton with all his talents is a poor substitute for Mr. Temple on such a great occasion.

To the stranger the Punjab, on the map, appears to possess its full share of the grand lines of telegraphs, roads, and railways by which the Public Works Department has for so many years been silently enriching itself. The province at the present moment presents the elevating spectacle of the local Government separated from the capital by a vast open inland sea and two great unbridged rivers—and the Supreme Government itself in Simla stands a fair chance of being placed in a very similar predicament.

In the most favourable years the Punjab is, during the rains, cut up by the uncontrollable floods of the five great rivers into so many isolated plots of more or less scorched and arid desert, and there ensues a questionably pleasant excitement about the arrival of letters or telegrams; but this year has outdone the deeds of half a century, and scores of helpless travellers are scattered up and down as hopeless of progress as if they were in Patagonia or Central Australia.

There were at first rumours that one of the large bridges on the S. P. and D. Railway had "gone," but this turned out to be incorrect, though the actual disaster is almost as bad—nearly the whole section of the railway between Umritsur and the River Beas, a distance of nearly 30 miles, being either seriously damaged or entirely under water. The open line of the Punjab Northern State Railway came to grief about the same time, the entire length between Lahore and Wuzeerabad, 64 miles, being either flooded from either side by the rivers Chenab and Ravi, or cut through at the flush gaps (which are peculiar depressions in the Trunk Road [on which the Railway runs] left to allow the spills to pass off). For a time no trains ran between Lahore and the Beas on the S. P. and D. Railway, but communication is now open to Umritsur and temporary arrangements have been made for the long break between that station and the Beas. For carriage over this gap there is an extra charge of ten or twelve rupees. The running of trains on the Punjab Northern State Railway is entirely stopped, and cannot be resumed for a week or ten days. In the meantime, a lorry service is being organized, and persons travelling lightly will have no great difficulty in getting on to Peshawur. The telegraph line between Lahore and Wazeerabad, which was broken, has also been repaired, and the local Government is no doubt gradually becoming acquainted with the miserable condition of its patient and perspiring subjects in the plains. Captain Firebrace, R.E., Deputy Director of State Railways, has somehow got here from Khundwa with the view to contemplating the damage done to the lines running out of Lahore. The damage done by the rain and floods at Lahore is enormous, and may be estimated in money at six or eight lakhs of rupees; but greater far than the mere money loss is the wretchedness entailed on the crowds of Europeans and natives who have been obliged to abandon their fallen or tottering-houses. Many lives too may have been lost by the fall of houses. In the European station you cannot drive 50 yards without seeing the ruins of edifices, fallen verandahs, or entirely collapsed houses. One hotel has had to be abandoned, and the machine ice-house has fallen in completely; the latter, a circumstance many feel no doubt more than the ruined crops and fallen houses. In the Sudder Bazaar and City scores of houses have fallen,—though all the substantially built shops and dwellings are not suffered much. Every house in the place has suffered more or less, and the stingy landlords will have to go into large questions of repairs with the best grin they have about them; but it is the *Kutcha* and *Kutcha-pucka* buildings which have most cohe to grief, as they could scarcely help doing with their microscopic bricks, rotten beams, and mud mortar. Generally speaking, we are having a practical lesson in architecture and a wide field of study in plans and sections of houses which look better in the *Illustrated London News* than in reality, and which must be more entertaining to the uninterested observer than to the landlord.

Outside, northward and westward of the city, the destruction dealt out by the overflowing of the River Raven, extends over probably two hundred square miles—the whole country in the direction of Peshawur, as viewed from the lofty minars of the Jumma Musjid, being under water. The Railway Bridge stands, but the bridge-of-boats has been carried away, and the bursting of the dam placed across the back channel of the Ravee by the Railway Engineers has flooded the whole of the Badamee Bagh and the parade ground, stretching under the batteries of the Fort. The State Railway embankment for a time held back the rush of water along the back channel; but on the morning of the 12th that dam was broken, and nearly to the present time the water has been rushing like a torrent through the gap (which it has worn to a width of one hundred yards), passing, as before stated, the whole of the land about the Fort under three or four feet of water. The destruction of cattle, crops, and houses—and even human life—has been great in the open country, and hundreds of villagers must have been nearly starved before the few available boats could be sent out to them. The waste of waters is, however, gradually subsiding, and the hardy observer in the marine tract between the City and Shalamar is now greeted by the gradually appearing bloated corpses of drowned buffaloes or saluted by the frantic howls of expiring dogs imprisoned in the half-flooded huts on higher ground.

You will judge from all this what a state of excitement we have been in. The natives seem rather to enjoy it, and their daily practice is to go out in thousands to see the rising waters creeping along the Trunk Road and to watch our active native youths improving the occasion by an exciting shoot through the arches of the bridges.

The station is as empty as usual at this time of the year, every one who could do so having gone to the hills. As they must soon come back again, however, and can only do so on foot, I would diffidently throw out the suggestion that the unsold vessels of the Bengal Famine Flotilla be sent here for use in the conveyance of the public between Murree and Lahore. The spectacle of the utilization in this way of these expensive boats would be gratifying alike to the economist and the scoffer, and the foundation might thus be laid of a powerful inland navy capable of forming an effectual barrier to the advance of Russia. With a Punjab Inland Squadron" and a few Horse Marines we could safely hurl defiance at the insinuating Muscovite.

At the end of last month we had here Dr. Buhler, the Sanskrit scholar of your side of India. He is gone to Cashmeer to collect manuscripts for your Government, which has evidently been stimulated to further research in this field by the many gentleman's recent valuable discoveries in the till lately unexplored libraries of the deserts of Western Rajpootana. The results of Dr. Bühler's visit to Cashmeer must necessarily be great, and will be anxiously expected by the many who appreciate the advancement to our knowledge of India effected by these difficult labours.

Mr. Robert Lowe in his recent speech in favour of the alleged Civilians' grievances made more than one unhappy and inaccurate illustration—the most prominent being his reference to Mr. Kiernander, the Deputy Accountant General here. This gentleman was held up as depriving the poor Civilians of one post they are entitled to, but Mr. Lowe forgot to mention that Mr. Kiernander was also under covenant, and was during the absence of the Civilian Accountant General doing the work efficiently at about a third of the pay any one of the privileged class would have obtained. There is a very general feeling about that Government by its fostering of Civilian interests in India is laying the foundations for a rancorous class-hatred which may ripen to bitter fruit in the not-far-off day of adversity. It is a poor satisfaction to thousands of thoroughly efficient Uncovenanted officials in India to think that they are kicked out in order that *legal* justice may be done to a self-confident, arrogantly exclusive, and already enormously overpaid class of admirable Crichtons." If the Civilian gets all he requires, he will before long hold much the same position towards the majority of his own countrymen as the Austrians once did to the nations in Lombardy and Venetia. Perhaps the day *will* come—remote as it seems at present—when the real claims of the Uncovenanted Service for more liberal leave rules will receive a little of the attention now given to the imaginary grievances of the Civilians. While speaking about grievances, I would suggest to the military men who are grumbling about the loss on their home remittances, that they are merely affording a rather comprehensive example of the old adage that "exchange is no robbery." I hear them mutter—"Isn't it?"

You do not appear to have noticed the appearance here recently of a periodical scientific work—the *Indian Telegraphic Journal*. One cannot but wish it every success, but it has, amongst other things, undertaken the herculean task of abstracting in a familiar form the entire course of mathematics, from notation upwards, without reckoning upon the extreme liability to error of the Punjabee compositor. The typographical and other errors in the first issue of this book simply pass belief; the printers' devil in this case evidently possessing the talents of seventy times seven of his ordinary brethren.

BOMBAY.

A Fair.—A fair will be held at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, to-night.

Fatal Accident.—A Hindoo woman who was drawing water from a well on Saturday last accidentally overbalanced herself and fell in. When the body was taken out from the well life was found to be extinct.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 14th August, was 59 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet. Total rainfall 51 inches and 1 cent.

The Reformatory.—Chundria Sutoo was sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory on Saturday last by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, he having been found guilty before him of having stolen a *saree* belonging to Yennee woman.

Stealing a Goat.—Ismael Ahmed Khan was convicted on Saturday last of having stolen a goat belonging to Hassan Hubeeb, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, before whom the case was heard.

Reckless Driving.—Hormusjee Eduljee and Rustomjee Byramjee, two buggy drivers, were fined Rs. 5 by Mr. W. Webb on Saturday last, for having driven their vehicles in a rash and negligent manner on the Esplanade Road on the preceding day.

Assault.—A butler named Shaik Ismael was brought before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Saturday last and fined Rs. 10, for having assaulted a man named Gunoo Toolajee. His Worship further directed that Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, should be paid to the complainant.

Assaulting a Woman.—Atmaram Bickajee and Mona, woman, were each fined Rs. 10, and bound over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 100, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Saturday last, they having been found guilty of having assaulted a women named Crishnee.

Unauthorized Plying.—Jumal Rajoo and three others, all rickshaw-drivers, were charged on Saturday last, before Mr. W. Webb, with having plied their vehicles for hire at places unauthorized by the Commissioner, and having been found guilty, were fined one rupee each.

Committed to the Sessions.—Keshowrao Ramjee was committed on Saturday last, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having enticed away a married woman, and with having received several ornaments belonging to the complainant, Casinath Cruesnajee, knowing the same to have been stolen.

Application to sue as a Pauper.—On Saturday Mr. B. M. Wagle appeared for the plaintiff in the suit of Nanabhoy Ramchunder *vs.* Pandurang Ramchunder, before Mr. Justice Marriott, and applied for leave under Section 305 of Act 8 of 1859 for the plaintiff to sue as pauper. The defendant appeared in person and admitted that the plaintiff was a pauper, and his Lordship then granted the application.

Property in Forbes Street.—The large premises in Forbes Street, occupied by Messrs. Rogers and Co. and others, the property of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, was put up to sale by Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, on Saturday last. The present rental is Rs. 500 a month, but the lease of Messrs. Rogers and Co. expires by the end of the year. There was no animated bidding at the sale, and the property was bought in at Rs. 52,000.

Unprovoked Assault.—Two labourers, named respectively Ebram Alli and Ismail Topun, were fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last, for having assaulted Moran Becher, a sweetmeat seller. The complainant said that the defendant went to him and took a quantity of his sweetmeats which they began eating. They then attempted to go away without paying, and when he called after them and told them to pay him, they returned and assaulted him.

Application for Postponement.—On Saturday at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff in the suit of the London B. and M. Bank *vs.* Cazee Bhaoodeen, and asked to have the suit postponed for a fortnight as one of the material witnesses in the case was ill and another was at Surat. Mr. Perozshah Mehta for the defendant opposed the application. His Lordship ordered that the suit should be fixed peremptorily for Thursday week; plaintiff's to pay their own costs of the motion and defendants costs to be costs of the cause.

The Government Nominees of the Municipal Corporation.—The appointment of sixteen members of the Corporation, to be nominated by Government under the Act, which ought, according to previous notice, to have been notified on Saturday last, seems to have been delayed for some reason or another. A telegram from our Poona correspondent has already informed us that thirteen of the members will be Europeans and three natives. We have already given most of the European names. The native members, we hear, will probably be Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee, Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee (eldest son of the Parsee Baronet,) and Cumroodin Tyabjee.

Puttas for Bailiffs.—A correspondent says that "much trouble and annoyance would be avoided if the bailiffs of the Small Causes Court were distinguished by puttas, such as peons wear, or some other means. His Honour the Third Judge recently made a similar suggestion while presiding in Court. An incident occurred in his Honour's Court some time ago, which shows the necessity of some such distinction being made. A bailiff of the Court ran against a gentleman who, mistaking him for a dhobie, or some such individual, struck him in the face. The bailiff made a complaint to the presiding judge, who having investigated the case, decided in the gentleman's favour. Inasmuch as the bailiff was primarily in fault, and the gentleman being a stranger, could not be expected to know that he was one of the hirelings of the law. Bailiffs and hangmen are indispensable portions of the machinery of the law, but they should be so distinguished by dress or otherwise from all respectable people, that no one could mistake them for even a dhobie, who is certainly much superior to either "bailiff or hangman."

The Small Causes Court.—On Friday last, before His Honour the Third Judge, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. obtained a decree for the sum of Rs. 427-3-2 as damages sustained through the defendant having neglected to take delivery of fifteen cases of copper which had been indented for by him. The case was held over until Saturday last, when, on being called, the plaintiff stated that it had been settled out of Court.—An application was made by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, to His Honour the Third Judge of the Small Causes Court on Saturday last to have the amount of certain instalments which the Court had directed his client to make, in liquidation of a debt for which a decree had been given, altered. His Honour said that he was not prepared to entertain such applications. Plaintiffs and defendants, at the hearing of the case, have frequently arrived at terms of coming to an equitable arrangement as to the amount of the instalments to be paid, or received; and it was impossible for the Court to make decrees contrary to those it had already given. Were such a course to be followed, the result would be that the whole time of the Court would be occupied in hearing such applications, plaintiffs would be continually applying for an increase, and defendants for a dimunition of the amount fixed. He therefore refused the application.

A Breach of Promise Case in Sind.—The case of breach of promise we wrote about lately as having occurred in Upper Sind, was that in which a Miss Prosser sued a Mr. Handy, a Supervisor on the Indus Valley Railway establishment for damages. Mr. Handy married another young lady after plighting his troth to Miss Prosser, thus adding insult to injury! Miss Prosser, it would appear, received a telegram on the day he married, directing her to defer her departure for Sukkur until such times as he could definitely fix a day for their union! Miss Prosser is a resident of some place in the N. W. Provinces we believe. Having had her suspicions of what was going on, Miss Prosser paid no heed to the telegram, but left for Sukkur, where she arrived to find her suspicions too well confirmed. Judgment in the case was to have been given by the District Court of Shikarpore on the 13th instant.—*Sindian.*

"Shooting" the Ghauts.—There seems also to have been a great deal of rain on the Ghauts, and you will probably see in the newspapers that another landslip occurred on Friday morning in the vicinity of the Railway line. Travelling on he Ghauts at this season of the year is very pleasant from an artistic point of view, the hills being clothed with living green, and abounding cataracts which tumble thousands of fell feet on to the valleys beneath; but it is not particularly safe, for the wearing powers of the rain may cause a landslip at any moment sufficient to overwhelm half-a-dozen trains. The railway authorities, however, exercise great vigilance, and it is doubtless owing to the unceasing watch they keep upon the condition of the precipices that frown down upon the line that more accidents do not take place. A gentleman once entering into a conversation with a railway guard who told me several curious stories about this adventures on the Ghauts during the monsoon. He mentioned that at times when a train is going down the incline a native on a little hill in front hears a suspicious rumbling far overhead, and guessing the cause, and knowing that the train cannot be stopped instantaneously, he gives a signal, and forward dashes the train at a great speed, just in time to escape the shower of earth and stone which crashes upon the line and leaps down the valley on the opposite side! Some times the latter part of a train is caught in a shower of this kind, but very seldom. It may be that the native watchman judges that the train can be pulled up before the falling rock or earth can reach the line, and he gives the signal to stop, which is generally effected by the engineer just as a black cloud of *debris* dashes past the "nose" of the engine. Shooting Niagara is exciting; so is running the gauntlet of a landslip on the Ghauts.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

Plimsollianism in Bombay.—Plimsollianism has had a slight outbreak in the mind of Major Prendergast Walsh. The Major is an indefatigable public servant. If he even sees a horse that he considers unfit for service, he insists upon the driver accompanying him to the police office. It was rumoured a short time ago that a public petition praying for the Major's removal from Bombay was about to be presented to Government; but I have every reason to know that this is untrue. The other day the Major and a nautical friend clapped their eyes upon the steamer Vizen which was about to leave the harbour. It occurred to them that she was dangerously overloaded; she certainly appeared to lie very deep in the water. He wrote to the Master Attendant and expressed his opinion upon the matter. By this time I believe the Vizen had left the harbour; but the Master Attendant asked the opinion of Mr. Lidbetter and Captain Blackmore, both of whom are more or less nautical men upon the condition of the Vizen; and these replied that they considered the Vizen all right, and that appearing to be deeply loaded was only an ocular deception owing to her peculiar build. The Master Attendant, in a peculiarly brief note, informed Major Walsh that he was mistaken. Thereupon the whole correspondence on the subject got into the newspapers. Mr. Lidbetter's letter was very amusing.

"The idea of a landsman interfering in nautical affairs so overcame his feelings that he perpetrated a mild oath for which some good-natured friend has asked him how it is that he can swear outside the High Court and yet object to taking an oath in the witness box. Some person deeply read in nautical terms has taken the Major sharply to task, and the deeply read person has been duly replied to by another deeply-read person called "Looker-on." The most amusing part of the controversy is the contempt expressed for the opinions of landsmen by nautical gentlemen. For my own part, I cannot think that Major Walsh did anything wrong. He is possessed of eyes and judgment such as any intelligent gentleman is, and if he happened to see something which he conscientiously believed to be dangerously wrong he was quite right to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities."—*Id.*

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts, from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th instant.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated 9th August, urging that steps be taken to complete the Frere Road across Waree Bunder to Mazagon.

Resolution.—Enquiry to be made of the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company whether he will allow a temporary road to be made across Waree Bunder, to be open at certain fixed hours during each day; or if there is any other plan which he would be willing to agree to for permitting the road to be made.

Government also to be addressed with reference to former correspondence on this subject.

THE DOCKYARD STRIKE.

On Saturday the men employed in the Dockyard were informed by notice that the increased hours of labour, mentioned in our last issue as the cause of the strike, will only be demanded from them when necessary to carry on the work. The entire proceeding seems scarcely justifiable. If the employés of the Dockyard work from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on ordinary occasions, we must presume that their time is fully occupied. This is in fact proved by the alleged necessity for their working daily two hours extra during the pressure of work, and they seem to be justly entitled to an equivalent addition to their pay. "The labourer is worthy of his hire," and neither the Dockyard authorities nor anyone else should be allowed to deprive them of it. If some big Dockyard official were informed that in future he would be required to give two hours extra every day to his official duties, without any compensation, we would doubtless hear enough of the want of fair play in such a proceeding, and it is really difficult to see how the maxim which suits the master is inapplicable to the men.

CRICKET.

In the absence of the Poona Eleven the aspiring cricketers of Bombay determined that they would show what an immense amount of cricketing talent had been left after the first eleven had gone to Poona, and a match was made up of the Fort and Colaba against the World. The World were late in coming to the front, and the Captain of the Fort and Colaba eleven, though he won the toss, most generously waived his right and put the World in. Young and Langley, no longer a "malcontent," went to the wicket to the bowling of Captain Pedder, of Mofussil celebrity, but his slows were nowhere, Langley speedily disposing of one of them for five and they were afterwards knocked all over the field. This brought on a change, and Chalm

BOOKS OF GREAT PRICE.

WHEN some few books may be truthfully described as priceless, most book-lovers would agree that the majority of books are worthless. Possibly the quantity of good original literature producable in a single age by the thinkers among a given number of men is not only limited, but governed by fixed laws. The law of statistics and of averages, which is found to rule the number of literary blunders—say the number of mistakes made in the addressing of letters—of which a million letter writers are capable in the course of a year, just as absolutely as it defines the ratio of births and deaths in the same community, may be found some day to control the supply of new ideas and useful expositions of ideas. We have not yet arrived at the stage in which so great a triumph of materialistic philosophy is to be attained; but it would be easy to show that the supply of that which is new and valuable in literature fails to keep pace with the apparent demand. Value and price are seldom in agreement in relation to books. The enterprise of modern publishers is guided with sufficient wisdom to ensure a pretty constant reproduction of best works of English authors as well as those which have been adopted into the English language by the taste and the fashion of criticism, especially in all cases were the author's copyright has ceased by lapse of time. The cheapest books that issue from the Press are consequently the best, and the most expensive, as a rule, are those of least value. At a time when a complete novel of Sir. Walter Scott, fresh from the publisher's hands, may be obtained for twopence halfpenny; and a copy of the "Pilgrim's Progress" costs a penny, and the principal part of "Pepys's Diary" is sold new for ninepence or tenpence, there can be little reason to complain of the lack of standard literature on reasonable terms. The books which command the higher price, however, are now-a-days such as possess some accidental merit—some claim of antiquity, or rarity, or oddity, apart from their value as the emanations of genius, or the production of remarkable talent. For instance, there was sold the other day, at a well-known auction room in London, a copy of the New Testament which was regarded, not unjustly, as having a very peculiar right to great pecuniary value. The New Testament itself is common enough as a book, but this was the English translation made by Wycliffe, and, moreover, his earlier version. Wycliffe's translation itself is not rare amongst printed books but this copy was in manuscript of the fourteenth century, written upon vellum. That alone would not support an excessive claim, but this particular copy had a remarkable history. It was ascribed by one great authority to the last quarter of the fourteenth century, and its date was fixed by Sir F. Madden (another great authority) at *circa* 1390." But its great claim to consideration, on the previous page, in the words, "A vous me by Gloucestre"—words that are declared to be the genuine autograph signature of Shakespeare's pet ruffian, Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. And as if this were not enough to give the volume preeminence amongst curious books, it was accompanied by printed and manuscript records of a famous controversy between Messrs. Madden, Pettigrew and Black, with Lord Ashburnham as a confident, as to whether the real signatory were Shakespeare's Duke of Gloucester, or one of two other dukes of the same house. The book sold for £331.

The early months of the present year have been productive of several striking instances of what we have called the accidental interest. In January last, the sale of a portion of the library left by the late Mr. Ernest Benzon, which took place at Messrs. Sotheby and Co.'s rooms in May. There was a copy of the first complete edition of the English Bible "faithfully and truly translated out of Douch into English by Miles Coverdale." It was short of the title page and two following leaves, but these were supplied in fac-simile manuscript. It was also short of the map which is known to belong to the edition. These defects, however, though serious were ade to assert that "no perfect copy is known to exist, and with regard to condition and size, the present copy will challenge comparison with any other, measuring 12½ by 7¾ inches." Otherwise it had the original woodcuts, and was bound in morocco, blind tooled on both sides, with joints and gilt edges. The date of the folio was 1535; and this was the third time it had changed hands within the last two years. The late Mr. Perkins bought it at Dent's sale in June, 1873; at the Perkins sale last year it fetched £400; and although this amount was not reached when it came again under the hammer, it was sold this time for £360. Another Bible printed in Latin on vellum, with Jenson's famous Gothic types, with illuminations representing the Creation, and differing from all other vellum copies of the same edition (1476) in that it had "the leaf of Registrum in facsimile," was knocked down for £370. Lovers of books for their own sake rather than for their pecuniary value would hesitate to give such prices so long as the arts of printing and copying remain extant, but there was a little volume included in the same sale, and sold for a far inferior sum, which many a modern reader would regard with greater emotion than even a Ven. Jenson Bible, bound by Lewis, and four hundred years old. It was a first edition of S. T. Coleridge's poems (1796), with added poems by Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd, and containing a note by Mr. Daniel in these words:—"The present copy is invested with peculiar interest, it having once belonged to my dearly beloved friend, the Compassionate, the Social, the Spiritual Elia—Vale!" A curiosity that would be even more highly esteemed by collectors of oddities of the present day than by George Robins's eloquent catalogue of the contents of Horace Walpole's villa at Strawberry-hill, near Twickenham, enlarged to a vast volume by portraits, views, prints of the more famous pictures in the sale, old title-pages from Walpole's curious books, and other mementoes of Strawberry-hill, its owner, its press, its printer, and its ingenuities.

At the sale of the property left by the French historian and statesman, Guizot, which took place, about the beginning of May, the prices realised were, on the whole, very low, but his copy of the *Journal des Debats*, from 1789 to 1873, was sold for 2,020 francs. This result is probably more attributable to the fact that scarcely any copies of the *Journal* for the years between 1789 and 1801 are now to be found; but the time may yet come when books will take an added value from the fact that they once belonged to Guizot. Book collectors are sometimes influenced by singularly wayward fancies. Dr. Maidart, for instance, whose library was lately distributed in Paris, appears to have had a passion for "Don Quixote;" for he had in the course of a life-time gathered together specimens of all the known editions of Cervantes' famous romance. Counting those from the first edition in 1605, there are said to have been in the doctor's collection, 400 later editions in the Spanish language, 168 in French, 200 in English 81 in Portuguese, 196 in Italian, 70 in German, 4 in Russian, 4 in Greek, 8 in Polish, 6 in Danish, and 18 in Swedish and Latin." A copy of this kind is more easily intelligible than that which must have influenced a purchaser at the sale of Mr. Sam Mendel's books at Manley Hall who gave 132 guineas for a copy of Redgrave's "Century of Painters;" or even the feeling that led Major Stratton to buy from the family of Mrs. Delany a Persian album for £350. It not difficult to understand that the dedication copy to Pope Pius V. of the works of Thomas Aquinas printed on vellum at Rome in 1570, presented by the Pope to Philip II of Spain, placed by Philip in the library of the Escurial and taken from the Escurial by the French should inspire a collector with sufficient admiration, if not reverence, to induce him to give £190 for it last month in London; but it is less intelligible that a strong competition of bids was aroused, and very high price obtained for, the possession of a note-book, in which Diane de Poitiers, the mistress of Henry II. and Duchesse d'Valentinois, had set down the cost of the little suppers she enjoyed with her devoted sovereign. At the same sale as this last, a copy of the "office of the Virgin Mary," dedicated to Marie Therese, and beautifully illuminated, secured a high price with much more reason. There is a notable memorandum in the catalogue of that sale, bearing on this matter of the price of books. It is to the effect that a copy of Montaigne's Essays was sold in the collection of Sir William Tite for £29. The fact, which is repeated whenever the three volumes of the same edition (1659) are offered since the Tite sale, would have afforded as much amusement to Montaigne himself, whose essay on books contains proof enough of his contempt for "accidental value," as it must to the impecunious lover of his writings, whose gratitude has lately been earned by the publication of the essays in a legible and convenient form that enables him to buy them for two shillings and eightpence.

Enough has been said to show that there is as strong a passion existing in the present day for rare and curious books, apart from their intrinsic value, as there is for antique bits of Sevres china and for purchasable specimens of Turner's immortal but fading landscapes. If somebody would guarantee that every subscriber to a fund for bringing to England the exhumed library of the Assyrian kings should receive as his ultimate reward a fragment of those curious stone tablets, Dr. George Smith would not have to wait long for the £5,000 he wants to complete his grand Oriental discovery. Perhaps, however, the most remarkable book of price with which this generation is destined to make acquaintance is that which was inscribed by some unknown inhabitant of Pompeii upon tablets of wax, and is now being deciphered with scientific skill, and more than scientific patience, near the site of the doomed city in whose ruins it was found a week or two ago.—*Globe.*

WIMBLEDON.

(*World.*)

THE stars in their courses fought against our riflemen this year nevertheless the battle was but a drawn one. In point of weather, to be sure, the stars had very much the best of it, and consequently in a certain sense the Wimbledon meeting of 1875 was a failure. Socially it was a failure, and we fear it will have to be added financially. Sadly we may take our pleasure, as our enemies assert; but there is a limit to all things, and the sight of several hundreds of our fellow-creatures in quaint costumes lying on their stomachs is not in itself of a nature sufficiently exhilarating to compensate for draggled garments, wet boots, sore throats, and the various other discomforts that wait upon what Mr. Mantalini would with truth have called "demition moist unpleasant bodies." The visits of society to the camp were therefore as the visits of angels, and the coffers of the Association must have suffered thereby. Nor on the last day, which was really a fine one, was the programme sufficiently attractive to compensate for past defects; for they who sit in high places at the Horse Guards ranged themselves on the side of the stars, and there was no review. Some sort of a spectacle was indeed furnished by the Volunteers themselves, but it was but a sorry sort; and for the sake of the men, who had shown throughout the fortnight so many soldierlike qualities, it is greatly to be wished that they had been suffered to depart to their own homes without displaying their ignorance of some of the first principles of a soldier's education. So much for the dark side of the picture, which, however, had also a bright, and a very bright, one. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the British Volunteer—and he has some—a lack of good temper must not be included in the list. His life from the 12th to the 24th of July could have been endurable only to a frog, or possibly to a Scotchman; for Saudy, exhilarated by such a succession of 'soft' days, grew absolutely buoyant at last, and after a long tramp up to his bare knees in mud, would lie down on the wet grass almost lovingly, and, to his credit be it said, hold his rifle remarkably straight when he got there. We may be merry now, but it was a terrible time while it lasted. Day by day and night after night the rains descended and the winds blew. Tents were overturned, portmanteaus soaked, bedding drenched, fires became mere dreams of the past. But through it all the Volunteers never lost heart. Morning after morning they turned up at the firing-points with hardly a dry stitch to their backs, but cheerful as crickets, and supremely defiant of the doctor and all his works; and when at last their uniforms would hold out no longer, they came splashing merrily up through the mud, bare-legged and bare-footed, to the Council tents, only to ask that the regulations as to the wearing of uniform might for a time be suspended. The British soldier showed, they say, a very equal mind at Aldershot under similarly arduous circumstances; but so far, at least, he can claim no superiority over the British Volunteer. In another point, too, and that a very important one, this last meeting will bear very favourable comparison with some of those that have gone before, and that is in the point of discipline. There was it is true, a little disagreement here and there between a Volunteer and those who had been set in authority over him, and at the very outset it was found necessary to dispense with the attendance of one individual, who had addressed the camp-adjutant, of all men an officer of the Guards, in language which, not even in the most liberal of Pickwickian interpretations, could be deemed polite; and there were besides one or two wilful violations of rules which it was found necessary to visit with condign punishment; but on the whole the discipline was most praiseworthy, while the standard of decorum and morality was this year a most unusually high one. In some measure possibly this happy fact may be attributed to the weather; for a young man's fancy does not 'lightly turn to thoughts of love' when the young man's feet are wet, and his last clean shirt has just floated past him in two feet of water. Still the fact remains, and it is ill looking a gift horse in the mouth.

As for the shooting, it was beyond praise. In any year it would have been above the average; in such a year it was really wonderful. Major Murette, the Japanese marvel who makes 'bull's eyes' from the shoulder at 1,000 yards as easily as another could miss the target altogether at 200, would have been hard put to it to hold his own. And the contests for some of the prizes were marvellously close, notably that between the Army and the Volunteers for the Donegall Cup, when Mr. Godsall, of the 52nd Light Infantry, firing the last shot of the match at 600 yards with the full consciousness that an 'inner' would only result in a tie, and anything less in a defeat, made a 'centre,' and so won the cup for the service by one point. The Elcho Shield, too, was only won for Ireland by three points from Scotland, while England, who was third and last, was but four points behind the winners. The match between the Lords and Commons, always a favourite at Wimbledon, and sure of a good gallery, was perhaps the only one in which the shooting was absolutely bad, and that was bad by no one side. The Commons not well enough, but the Lords were terribly out of practice, and some of them, we should be inclined to say, never had been or were likely to be many different condition. Lord Ferrers shot well, but Lord Dunraven clearly proved that the pen is sometimes mightier than the rifle as well as the sword, while the Duke of Marlborough prone upon a piece of matting was a sight for the gods. It was patriotic of his grace to risk rheumatism for his order, but he looked very far from happy. Of course there was some disappointment in the match between America and Great Britain falling through, but the Americans 'guessed' that they would not risk the laurels they had won in Dublin, and it may be they guessed wisely. The art of prophesying perhaps in an even more rudimentary state with regard to rifle-shooting than horse-racing, but a little calculation made while they were shooting among themselves for the cup given to them by the Association rather tended to show that they knew their own business best. The 'bull's-eyes' they made at 1,000 yards were as sands upon the seashore when once they had got fairly on to the target, but they fired a shot or two before they did get 'on,' and the Englishmen firing at the same time and range, though for another prize, made far better practice in their ten shots than did the Americans in the same number. The competition for the Loyd Lindsay Prize, open to mounted riflemen and yeomen, brought out some good riding, some fair shooting, and some very funny uniforms. The riding was perhaps above the average, and the horses had been carefully chosen; but we doubt whether the fact of a man galloping for nearly a mile on sound turf, over two flights of hurdles, and firing a few shots as quick as he can at an iron target, can be accepted as evidence of his capacity for skirmishing, reconnoitring, or outpost duty. Throughout the whole fortnight, in short, the shooting had been so good, and had reflected such credit on our Volunteers, that it is a real pity they were asked to do anything on the last day but receive from the hands of the Princess Louise the honours they had won. They were, it is true, asked to do very little, but that little they could not do. There was no attempt at a fight of any kind at all—scarcely indeed a grand musical fight, in which the different bands thumped and blew nobly for their different versions of 'God save the Queen'—and all the Volunteers had to do was to march on to the common and form up in open line of battalions for Her Royal Highness's inspection. But they took a terribly long time over this very simple movement, and the fact is that Volunteers without regular troops to follow are sadly at fault on parade. But if they would only drill as carefully and well as they shoot, what a smart body of men they might be!

The great centre of attraction in the camp, from a visitor's point of view, was this year but a very small one. Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, who have succeeded Lord and Lady Ducie as the Cotswold magnates, made their preparations on a more than ordinarily hospitable and complete scale, and there is every reason to believe that the garden parties, and other entertainments which go so much to make life at Wimbledon pleasant, would this year have been even in advance of other years. But, alas, the rain, like Death, beats alike on the canvas of the great as of the little, and the kindly intentions of the President and his lady were frustrated. Out of evil, however, good may come, and the Association may perhaps now see that they should do something more for those who do so much for them.

It is not too much to say that half of the success of the meeting is due to the master and mistress of the Cottage. Throughout the entire fortnight they keep open house, or at present open tent. At luncheon-time and dinner-time they satisfy the appetites of some twenty guests or so daily; and throughout the afternoon the mistress is supposed to be at home, and the master not very far off. Now, in return for this, what do the Association give? There is a very little building, the original cottage, into which the servants are packed away, and into which none but servants can be packed away, and there are four or five tents. In these tents Lord and Lady Wharncliffe have lived throughout the fortnight. They are most handsomely and comfortably furnished and fitted, it is true—by the President, not by the Association—and in fine weather would make as pleasant a dwelling-place for a short time as man or woman need wish to have. But it has not been fine weather, and they have not been by any means pleasant dwelling-places. With the sleeping tents, perhaps, so much fault need not be found; but with the reception tents it has been as bad as bad could be, both for the host and hostess, for their visitors, and for all that the former have gathered together for the latter. A wooden building that could be set up at the beginning and taken down at the end of the fortnight is what is wanted and what ought to be given. The expense for the first year would of course be in excess of that for the tents, but not by much. The eventual saving would far surpass the original excess. There is a huge restaurant where volunteers and visitors, and all who choose, may eat and drink all day long as securely as though beneath their own roof-trees; the cashiers and accountants, and sundry other officials, have a roof over their heads; but the President still abideth in his tent. The position which he has to fill is one which entails the expenditure of time, trouble, and money to no inconsiderable amount, and it is not unreasonable that he should in return expect the occasional luxury of a dry tablecloth and soup unflavoured by rain-water.

CONFESSIONS OF A VAGRANT.

THE Charity Organization Society's *Reporter* prints the following letter, which may be considered as a continuation of one from the same writer of which we took notice recently:—"Sherborne Union Workhouse, April 19, 1875.—Honoured Sir,—I duly received your note of the 15th instant, to which I now reply. I commence with the quack doctors. In the first place, I must tell you that I never engaged in the dirty business on my own account. I have been a tool in the hands of others. The first time it was in Yarmouth. A quack who was lodging at the same 'ken' with me asked me if I was willing to earn a couple of shillings easily. I replied in the affirmative. This was to come into the market-place in the afternoon, while he himself was expatiating on the virtues of his infallible medicines, and purchase half-a-dozen boxes of the pills, saying that myself and others had derived immense benefit from their use, and that for the future I was resolved never to be without them, the money to pay for them having been givin me beforehand by the 'doctor' (save the mark). Well, I carried out my instructions to the letter, and so well pleased the modern Esculapius that in the evening he employed me to work for him at a salary of £1 per week besides travelling expenses. I was now to be initiated in the sublime mystery of compounding the 'medicines,' almost invariably 'pills.' My duty was to collect the ingredients, and I now solemnly declare that I got them ready made from the sheep-fold or the rabbit warren. Those from the sheepfold had to be considerably reduced in size, after which they were coated with finely pulverized sugar and flour, and, after being dried to a proper consistency, were placed in pill-boxes, which are easily obtained, and then bold forth to the dolts who were silly enough to listen to him as 'American sugar-coated pills,' purely vegetable and warranted not to contain one particle of mercury, colocynth, or other deleterious poison, so extensively used by regular doctors. These pills are a sovereign remedy for bilious disorders, liver complaints, dyspepsia, or indigestion, the symptoms of which are learnedly described by the "orator" (which was generally myself), learnt by heart from the medical work by Dr. Buchanan. When we were travelling in country villages there was no 'ill which flesh is heir, to' but my master—blatant ignoramus as he was—would not undertake to cure—worms, piles, tusky or itch, gout, rheumatism, ulcers, fits, &c.; but then naked truth is that he was a greater fool than I. He could not read a paragraph in a newspaper, and could scarcely write his own name. He knew no more about the maladies he professed to cure than a hog; but he possessed in an eminent degree that grand indispensable qualification—any amount of cheek, and his takings on an average were £10 a week. I travelled with this man for about four months, chiefly in the eastern counties, when I expressed a desire to leave him, when he immediately offered to raise my wages by giving me £25 a week, but I would not accept it and left him. I have travelled with three others, all of the same kidney, since that time. Suffice it to say that a set of more unprincipled ignorant rascals never disgraced earth. Perhaps, sir, you may think that by turning Queen's evidence I am worst than the ones I impeach, but I don't wish to exonerate myself, for I confess that I am about the most worthless of beings. But the truth ought to be known. Poor people ought not to be systematically robbed by quack doctors or any other description of rogues; for rogues, rascals, and liars are the whole fraternity, myself included. Yours unworthily, G. A. Brine. P. S.—I was born October 29, 1812." —*Evening Standard.*

WHAT BECOMES OF ALL THE OLD CLOTHES?—One of the largest dealers in London once said to us, seeing a Guardsman going along the street, "A thousand to one that coat comes into my hands." Really, the inevitability there appears to be about the destination of these regimentals, if known to their wearers, should make them very uncomfortable. The dealers would, if they could, strip them off their backs just as an ill-woman skins an eel. A Lord Mayor's footman's full-dress livery is viewed by these gentleman with wolfish eyes. These are the great prizes of the profession, and their barbaric splendours are destined for a special market—the West Coast of Africa, where Nature puts on her most gorgeous apparel, and the great ones of the land are determined to have something to match. Travellers often tell us of the marvellous appearance of the chiefs of those parts when in full mufti, but we scarcely expected to find our old clothes dealers the regular costumiers of these sable dignitaries—transmitting regimentals, laced liveries, and cocked hats as regularly to them as a London tailor sends his clothes to his country customers. And Mumbo Jumbo will not be put off with inferior articles; the slightest blemish in colour or inferiority in cloth infinitely delected and rejected by these semi-savages. Hence the greatest care is necessary in catering for their wants. The vast majority of the scarlet coats of our officers that are a little worn, find their way to the great annual fair at Leipsic. There is a belief in the trade that the destination of this bright scarlet cloth is the cuffs and facings of the civil officials of the Russian Government. However this may be, the fact of second-hand regimentals finding their way to the great German fair is undoubted. The peppered-and-salt great-coats of our infantry go to our agricultural districts and the Cape, but the heavier and more valuable artillery cloaks find their way to Holland; and that country and Ireland absorb between them the cast-off clothes of the police. There is one odd item in the clothes trade at present history. There is still a certain class in the community addicted to the use of silk velvet waistcoats. The class is generally to be found among the well-to-do tradesmen of country towns. The country gentleman's silk velvet waistcoat is proverbial; it will not wear out. After adorning the respectable corporation of a provincial grocer until he is thoroughly tired of it, what does our reader think is its ultimate destination?—the pate of some street German or Polish Jew! In obedience to a Rabbinical law, it is not considered right by some of the more conscientious Hebrews to go uncovered, and these second-hand waistcoats are bought up to make skull-caps for their use.—"*Waste Products,*" *by P. L. Simmonds.*

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATH SO, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. These Lozenges possess in an eminent degree that grand indispensable qualification—any amount of check, and his takings on an average were £10 a week. I travelled with this man for about four months, chiefly in the eastern counties, when I expressed a desire to leave him, when he immediately offered to raise my wages by giving me £25 a week, but I would not accept it and left him. I have travelled with three others, all of the same kidney, since that time. Suffice it to say that a set of more unprincipled ignorant rascals never disgraced earth. Perhaps, sir, you may think that by turning Queen's evidence I am worst than the ones I impeach, but I don't wish to exonerate myself, for I confess that I am about the most worthless of beings. But the truth ought to be known. Poor people ought not to be systematically robbed by quack doctors or any other description of rogues; for rogues, rascals, and liars are the whole fraternity, myself included. Yours unworthily, G. A. Brine. P. S.—I was born October 29, 1812." —*Evening Standard.*

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FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER IN India.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by the extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

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The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
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